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Kinloch Counting-Room Editorial Reception-Room.......Main 356 FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

Circulation During June. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per sched-

ule below: Coples | Date. 16.....103,200 17.....102,320 15 (Sunday)..... 122.630 4 (Sunday)..... 122,890 19......101.970 B. 101,544 20.....102.300 L. 101,360 21 101,840 22......................... 11 (Sunday).....123,339 26..................101,650 27......102,280 3,146,677 Less ell copies spoiled in printing, left over

Net number distributed 3.081,156 Average daily distribution 102,705 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 11 41 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day J. F. FARISH. My term expires April 23, 1909.

ELECTION QUESTIONS.

The present election law specifies that the Board ernor whatever recommendations it may entertain for making the statute more practical. Complying with this provision, the Board has sent to Governor

As the recommendations are derived from expe rience in conducting registration and voting, they are of special importance. They point to what the Board honestiv believes to be deficiencies in the law. Most of them would assure stricter fairness to the voters and greater facilities for directing election matters.

Those suggestions which refer to the judges and clerks deserve the closest consideration. The poiling-place officials are supreme at registrations, primaries and elections, and upon their integrity, ability and regard for duty depends to a great degree the

The Board requests power to remove, summarily, any such judges or clerks as may cease to have the qualifications required by law; and power to put applicants, or nominees for polling-place offices under outh for interrogation as to possession of the neces ency qualifications. It recommends that the judges and clerks he compelled to sign the blanks in the

That the Board should be so attuated as to be able to ascertain all desirable facts about applicants to be judges and clerks, and to displace polling-place officials who are incompetent or untrustworthy or unqualified, is a necessity shown from experience. The judges and clerks have authority and latitude. and it is imperative that they should be thoroughly qualified. The Board should have ample means to select the right men, and authority to get rid of the

Another power which the Board should have is to summon any person whose testimony they may need in any investigation. This power is essential for

Most of the other recommendations bear upon the detail of registration and voting. Important among them is one requesting that the provisions for keeping boxes and paraphernalia under lock and key should be made specific. This recommendation is of great significance.

There is room for wide difference of opinion concerning the Board's disfavor toward publicity features of the statute. The law requires publication of the lists, by precinct, of all qualified voters and of

The Board ought not to be hasty in disapproving these features. It is doubtful whether there has been sufficient opportunity to try them; and their possibilities in the way of preventing false registration and of causing citizens to vote advise a longer and more careful test.

The publicity features of the law are comparatirely new, and they seem to have practical advantages which would be seen in time. Publication of the lists of qualified voters enables the public to assist in watching the registration. Thus, the publie should become an agent in promoting fair registration and fair voting. Publication of the lists of those who fall to vote is an incentive to bring out the vote at subsequent elections. It is evidence whether a citizen manifests real interest in public

with no objection, because they are agreeable to the roter, in that they propose to protect him against fon from registration and against disqualification from voting. They are all practical recomeductions. But more important than any or all of attents to Oklahoma's resourcefulness. The success the other suggestions are those relating to the judges attending business ventures is almost without paral-

can defeat the fairest intent of the very best law. erals. The Board should have adequate power to appoint capable judges and clerus, and to remove incapable or unqualified men.

PROSPERITY IS SUBSTANTIAL.

Prosperity is not a mere hollow and distended definition ready to lose its meaning and collapse at the puncture of a suggestion. It is not a something which exists only in mind and can be dissipated by a small scare, such, for example, as the news of a bank's failure. In a sense prosperity involves public confidence, the recognition of facts; but it is itself a fact independently of recognition, a series of facts which go to make an actual, physical condition.

Exchange and the wherewith to make it determine prosperity. The raising and moving of crops, the manufacture and sale of goods, and the financial means to facilitate these operations and negotiations these are the substance of the thing which we know as prosperity. Never in this country's history have all the elements been present in greater quantity and force than at this moment, with the strong promise of increase and continuance.

There is employment of all the population at a on the same terms. That is one strong phase or presentment of prosperity. Another convincing phase is the national one—as a whole, in our relations with other countries, we are prosperous. We are virtually a creditor nation. We are a large exporting nation with fast developing productiveness. It is entirely probable that a reciprocal adjustment of international trade relations will within a reasonably brief time open a wider door abroad to our commerce, and at the same time stimulate our consump tion of imports.

Our manufacturers, financiers and politicians are rapidly acquiring the truth that a nation must buy as well as sell in order to flourish commercially. We are irrevocably committed to foreign competition, in which by reason of our vast and economical productive power we must excel all other nations if given an equal footing; and the statesmanship of the country may be confidently relied upon to secure our fair entrance into foreign markets, to maintain our opportunity abroad apace with our capacity. The foreign Powers are generally willing and the cry of "Reciprocity" in the United States is multiplying in volume and insistence. Freed from discriminations, our foreign trade will vastly expand in the immediate years.

Potentially this country is the greatest in the world. Only a small part of its productiveness has been drawn upon, a fraction of its power developed. It is, however, the country witnessing the fastest developmental process anywhere discoverable, or ever discoverable in the world's history, for that matter, The significance of these related facts is immediate and foreible. It is that we must make enormous industrial strides inevitably within the years directly before us.

Nor is there any reason to suspect any severe reaction upon world finances of the great active and prosperous era we in this country are entering. The world, financially, was never in better condition to permit extraordinary development in one of its parts. The family of nations is rich enough to stand behind the enterprise of one of its members. The self-dependence of the United States is ample for their own financing in the coming era of expenditure and development. The hundred millions annually of gold which this country produces and which is bringing it into highest rank as a gold-producing nation-spell vast facility for commercial venture and almost insure the country's financial independence; learn that Everybody's business is nobody's busiwhile the world's rapidly increasing gold output is bolster for universal credit and financial comfort.

In the smaller conditions immediately about us the essentials of prosperity are present. Crops, on the whole, will be good. Business is sound but expansive. Manufacturing is normally healthy. There is growth and increase of variety in the manufacturing sphere generally. The banks, as a rule, are in the richest state in the history of American banking. Chicago Chronicle. Money is locally plentiful-a condition which obtains everywhere in the United States. There is probably more money per capita at this moment than at any

Banks will always fail when they make bad loans or are unfortunate in their personnel, precisely as any business will fall if badly or dishonestly man aged. However, four dozen bank failures from individual and unrelated causes cannot have the slightest bearing upon the question of prosperity. The foundation of prosperity is strong, safe and seem ingly enduring. The prosperity of to-day seems to be based upon a rock. It is the wise merchant or the wise banker who perceives this truth. It is the fool who is set by the cars with every breath of

THE TWIN TERRITORIES.

Every State in America offers illustrations of th accumulation of wealth through opportunity, indu try and thrift. The better ploneers who arrived a beginning of development and became set tlers determined to grow with the locality. They acquired competence for themselves and their descendants. Missourt, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, or any other Commonwealth which might be mentioned, has thousands of families which owe their prosper ity and station to the initiative of pioneer ancestors.

In describing the agricultural, industrial and mercaptile prospects of the Southern and Southwestern States. The Republic has endeavored to accentuate disparagement to States presently flourishing, it can be said that the chances in the South and the Southwest are of unprecedented variety, value and prom-

The stories of fortune making in Oklahoma Territory seem incredible. But they are confirmed, and they are true. Not only those accounts of individual the lists of those citizens who registered but failed prosperity which have been circulated are true. There are cases of prosperity, still more surprising. which are neither published nor told. There is one story of an old shoemaker who left Central Illinois bench, and settled in an Oklahema town. He fitted eral stores, and he is worth at least \$7,000. It is not

> crease of about 550 per cent, while 500,000 would be a low estimate of the population at this time. The Territory embraces 25,000,000 acres, of which area the opportunities for farmers and business men.

The land is mostly prairie. It is decidedly fertile, and is especially adapted to the growing of wheat. superior quality. Peanut culture is becoming a special industry. The soil and the climate are favorable for all branches of agriculture. The rapid in- in siz months, the chances are that the public have

and cierks. These officials manage the booths. They | lel. Exploration indicates a wealth in cres and min-

Indian Territory will be subject to the same flat tering facilities for development as soon as the quee tion of land title will have been settled. If the two Territories be united as one State they will have a combined population of more than a million. Indian Territory covers 20,000,000 acres.

The prospects of Indian Territory could hardly be overestimated. It contains 3,000,000 acres of timber, 800,000 acres of coal, oil and gas under 2,000,000 superficial acres. Lead, sinc, iron and quicksliver have been found, and still explorations have not really been started. Corn, wheat, cotton and generally the products characteristic of Oklahoma outline the agricultural possibilities of Indian Territory. Onetenth of Indian Territory's area, only 2,000,000 of 20,000,000 acres, is under cultivation.

Are there agricultural, industrial and mercantile opportunities in the South and the Southwest? Facts are conclusive proof. Study the resources of every Commonwealth included in the group and certainty of returns from investment and labor is guaranteed. Oklahoma's development has been remarkable; it still is embryonic. The prospects are greater than the realization. Indian Territory's career will be a good living wage and with plenty of work in sight | repetition of Oklahoma's, and Oklahoma's progress is as yet only relative in view of immediate probabil-

CHINESE BOYCOTTS.

American newspapers innocently rejoice because the Chinese Government "has removed the boycott from American goods."

The Chinese Government did not put on the boycott. If it had, the effectiveness would have rested elsewhere

A pleasant assurance of any general kind is easily obtained from the Chinese Imperial Court. Pleasant assurances are the main substance of diplomacy at Pekin. Having no fleet, no army and no moneyspeaking comparatively—the Emperor must place his foreign relations on a foundation of dignity and talk. Also, his power to control the trade doings of his subjects is on a par with his international forceful-

Not the Emperor but the ailled trade associations of the seaports gave notice of the boycott. The threat still stands. Its execution will depend on the discretion of the makers. These trade associations with each other. The Emperor would not bother them a bit if they had views which did not agree with his pleasant foreign messages.

We cannot regard this affair as settled until we see what the mercantile associations conclude to do. It may be that they will decide that they have been hasty. Possibly Mr. Taft's words will satisfy them for the present. It is more likely that they will go shead with the boycott idea until they discover that a Chinese merchant or student can enter the United States without being subjected to insuit.

The full list of the dead and wounded in the Battle of the Fourth of July is not yet complete. But

There are many of us who would rather have written John Hay's verse than have been Secretary

A new Japanese warship has been launched in England. Russia had no representative at the cere

Thomas W. Lawson, on his tour of the West, may

That still, small voice we hear may yet be at tuned to the song, "Harmon is great for 1908."

RECENT COMMENT

The consumptive, brown and robust, had fust returned to town from a month in a canitarium on a mountain

He had lived altogether out of doors, walking an eading in the wind and sunshine. He had eaten hearty meals a day along with two quarts of rich milk and a half dozen raw eggs by way of extra.

Now twenty pounds heavier, his eyes clear, his walk springy, his face sunbrowned like a sailor's, he looked a healthler man than his physician. Tet his physician, as ne watched him depart, sighed. "He looks cured, doesn't he?" he mid. "Well, he

cured. But the cure is not permanent. "Take anybody, sick or well, and put them in that mountain sanftarium, feed them fresh air, sunshine, raw eggs, rich milk, rare beef and so on, and they will gain n weight and vigor, just as this consumptive has done You'd gain. I'd gain.

"Rut when we return to fown and room dinary life, what we had gained we'd lose. We'd fall back to normal, to our normal, again. And that consumptive is going to fall back to his normal "You see, he won't have the stimulus of a ne

and of a new scepe here, and without that stimulus his big appetite will leave him. He'll try to stuff still on eggs and milk, but he won't be able to do ft. His stomach will go back on him. The rich, fatmaking food will "I know. I've seen hundreds of such cases. The thirty

pounds gained in a month will be lest again to three

"Why doesn't he stay at the canttartum? Well, even supposing he could stay there, do you know what would happen? The strangeness, the novelty, would pass off there, too; the abnormal appetite would fall, and up on the wind-swept mountains, the same as here in the stuffy city, the man's atomach would go back on himthe rich milk and the raw eggs would begin to sicken him-he would return, as we all must return, to normal,

Chicago Comment on Sunday Cleater Chicago Inter Ocean.

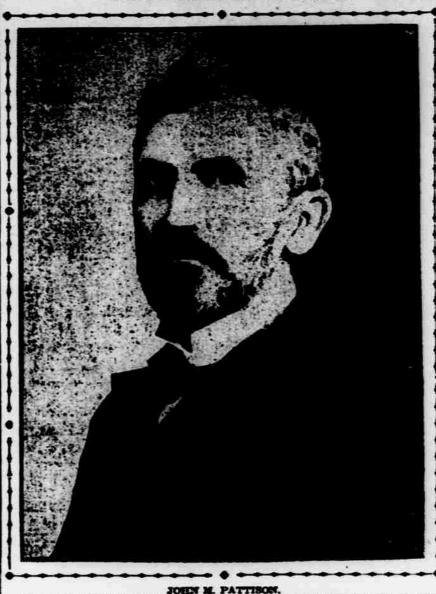
Of course, across the river from St. Louis is Illinois. where the thirsty of St. Louis have been cared for heretofore, but neither East St. Louis, Granite City nor Venice is particularly inviting, at least not nearly so inviting as the high ground to the west of the city, where beer gardens have been laid out at considerable cost and with considerable taste, and where there is certain to be a breeze, if there is a breeze anywhere in the

Moreover, everything else being equal, St. Louis pre fers to pass its Sundays in its own State, and especially so since it is easier for St. Louisans who have been passing Sunday away from home to get back from St. nois. A St. Louisan who has had a good time all day le likely to feel in the evening that his enjoyment is marred if he is compelled to cross a bridge that is subtect to vibration or to take a ferryboat that is subject to ground swells.

But the question is, what will Governor Polk do? The Governor declares that the laws will be enforced at all hazards. "If." he says, "the county authorities are unwilling to enforce them, they will be enforced anythus. But he forgets that conditions are becoming desperate in St. Louis St. Louis was tractable before the really hot weather. But now it looks as if the limit of its endurance had been reached. It seems as if the heat were going to its head. If this is the case, Governor Folk will have to forget the Sunday observance law until the close of the beer garden season.

nificance, depending on circumstances. If it is con simply had their curiosity uncommonly inflamed by the arts of the merchandiser; if in ten years, a favorable presumption is raised; if in a hundred years the be

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO



He is the son of a country merchant and was born in Clermont County, Ohio June 13, 1867. He is prominent in church, political and business circles of the State.

are accustomed to unity of action and to good faith NOT ONE YATES APPOINTEE IS DISTURBED BY DENEEN

Compact Between Former and Present Executives of Illinois Is Emphasized by Procrastination in Selecting Office-Holders From the Thousands of Applicants - Holders of Jobs Under Previous Administration Continue on State's Pay Roll So That No Harm Will Come to Senatorial Boom-Said That Present Conditions Will Continue for Two Years.

GOVERNOR THEN TO BEGIN BUILDING PERSONAL MACHINE.

Springfield, III., July 6.—Sixty days have passed since the sine die adjournment of the Illinois Legislature. The appointments which were promised by Governor Deneen is fairly overwhelmed with the applicants and their friends. It wishes were promised by Governor Deneen is fairly overwhelmed with the applicants and their friends. It is the worth of an afternoon to seek an audience with the Governor.

The opinion is prevalent that Governor Deneen is dealing fair with each applicant and is seeking for each position the appointee who can best fill the same. In a general way the recommendations of the County Committee from each connicted in the selections for favoritism.

be no appointments made until all the difficulties which seemingly bestrewed the paths of legislation were cleared.

PHITTY FIGHTS STILL ON. It was the general opinion that the Chicago Charter, the civil-service legislation which seemed possible and the proposed reforms in the primary election laws, which were promised by the dominant party in the platform upon which the last Illinois State campaign was made, had pushed into the background the comparatively petty fights between the factions in lilinois Republican politics which were seeking places upon the fat payrolis abounding in the big State across the river from St. Louis.

It was announced from the executive office that no one need apply until after the Legislature had completed its labors and the new Governor had gathered a sufficiency, of information as to local conlitions which prevailed in different parts of the State.

Thus far there has been evidently not the opportunity for the latter desire.

NO PROMISE EXTENDED. The Legislature adjourned on May any member, either a Senator or Repre entative, who entered the executive chamber with the hope of landing a job for Since the General Assembly adjourned without day, there has been many a mem her who has spent time and money in the apital city, only to learn that he has been gremature in his suggestion of a possibility of the barker of a possibility of the barker of a

Such appointments as have been made by Governor Densen have been those as have been required by law. The most im-portant have been the naming of the lin-leds commission to the Portland Exposi-tion and the membership of the Board of Frustees of the Western Illinois Normal School.

School.

The first was necessary because the Portland Exposition opened several weeks ago and there was expressed in the act which created the board an emergency, and it became necessary to select its membership at once in order to secure proper pership at once in order to secure proper epresentation of the State at the Western representa exposition

BOARD PLEASES SHERMAN. In the case of the Normal School Board the new board was selected within the last week or two, and is understood to be entirely satisfactory to Sherman, who is, politically the man most interested. Taken and viewed from the standpoint of one who looks as afar off, it seems to the opinion of those who have watched the opinion of those who have watched the opinion of laffairs in Republican political turn of laffairs in Republican political to turn of laffairs in Republican political to turn of laffairs in Republican political to turn of laffairs in Republican political turn of laffairs in Republican politican political turn of laffairs in Republican politican pol in Illinois, that the supposed tween Richard Yates, party part, and Charles S. Dencen, part, and Charles & Dencen, party of the second part, provided that nothing was to occur for the first two years of the Dencen administration which might work harm to the Yates senatorial boom.

From a superficial standpoint it would seem that such a compact had not been in the least slighted.

RUMORS, BUT NOTHING DONE There are rumors and a-plenty about Springfield as to what will be done, but there is nothing official behind anything which has been said. Members of the which has been said. Members of the Legislature flock into Epringfield with friends and constituents who desire come favor at the hand of the executive. They are received with the customary courtesy and friendliness of Governor Deneen. What is said to them is a matter which is wholly conjecture.

It is true that Governor Deneen is from Chicago—the first man from Chicago, in fact, who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair and who had a practical working experience with the inside of Chicago and Cook County politics.

APPLICANTS ARE NUMEROUS There is not a position in the State

and institutions which come under the official eye of the Governor is still a question of issue.

While the Legislature was in session the word was passed around that there would will appear upon the State payroll. YATER ELEMENT PLEASED.

> This is the point about which most of the interest arises. In many respects the situation is most pleasing to the friends of former Governor Yates. It is confidently believed, and not without rea-son, that the alleged compact is being son, that the alleged compact is being carried out literally.
>
> There has been no appointes of Governor Tates, who has been removed for cause or who has resigned under pressure. If it was agreed that the Yates meneshould remain in office for two years

men-should remain in office for two years at least, it is the belief of Illinois politicians that such will be the case.

While it is the opinion that Governor Deneen will not pass by the opportunity to construct a personal machine in the Bate which may be the power which will lead him to the United States senatorship in 1995 or 1996 and possibly to the presidency as the Republican nominee, it is still the current belief that he is still dealing squarely with former Governor Yates, to whom he largely owes the nomination for the governorship which was Yates, to whom he largely owes the nom-ination for the governorship, which was his at the deadlocked Springfield convention of last year.

ENCAMPMENT ADVANCE GUARD OFF TO ST. JOSEPH

Company Departs to Preserve Co for First Regiment of State Infantry.

The advance guard of the First Reginent of the National Guard of Missour departed for St. Joseph last night, in comprepare the camp for the remainder of the regiment, which will go into encampment at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph. The encampment is to continue ten days

maneuvers prescribed by the Secretary of War. The detachment which departed last night consisted of one company and several officers, who will choose the grounds and make the preliminary ar-**COLONEL JOHNSON CHAIRMAN**

Arkaneas Historical Commission Organizes.

Little Rock, Ark., July 6.- The Arkansas Historical Commission, which was created . and husiness houses, at which conby the recent session of the Legislature. • delences were passed upon the met here to-day and organized by the elec- death of Phelim Tools, fireman of tion of Colonel B. S. Johnson of Little . No. 6 company. The Board of Fire Rock chairman and Professor J. H. Rey- . Underwriters held a special meetnolds secretary. As directed by law, the commission will

make an inventory of the available ma-terial of the State's history, and give its location and state of preservation. Rec-ommendations will be made to the next Legislature what steps should be taken to collect and preserve the material collect and preserve the material bipher Tuchey, Andrew Kirk, Ar-After a discussion of the scope and lane of the work, the commission ad-ourned to meet subject to the call of the

BEGINS THOROUGH CAMPAIGN.

Governor Jeff Davis Announces Long List of Appointments. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., July 6 -Governor Jeff Davis to-day announced a series of eight- • funeral services in the Cathedral, een appointments for speeches in the interest of his candidacy for United States . The funeral of Father Roop was

John Clarner of No. 2007 Sullivan avenue was found dead in an outhouse in the rear of August Schwalbe's saloon, at No. EMA St. Louis avenue, Wednesday. The Coreser will hold an inquest to-day.

MINERS QUARREL

Wage Scale for Shotfirers May Cause Conference to Adjourn With No Definite Agreement Reached in Matter.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., July 6.-Claiming that vertain features embraced in a new set f propositions advanced by the Illinois Coal Operators' Executive Board to the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in joint conference here, are a perversion of the intentions of the shorthers' law and amount to a virtual substitute for it, the indications toaight are that the two organizations will not be able to get together, and that the conference will be broken up without an

conference will be broken up without an agreement being reached.

The joint executive boards this morning appointed a subcommittee to devise a satisfactory wage scale for the shottirers. It is alleged by the miners that instead of the wage scale being presented for consideration a long list of duties for the shottirers to be employed under the new law was tendered.

law was tendered.

It is further asserted that the definitions of the duties of the shotfirers is at complete variance with the letter of the law and imposes on them labor not contemplated. OPERATORS CLAIMS

The operators claim, however, these while the law is not specific, its scope is general enough to embrace all of the requirements of the agreement that they quirements of the agreement that they have drafted.

Secretary Ryan of the United Mine Workers declared to-night unless the operators displayed a disposition to five within the shothwers have and its definitions, that the conference would have to end without an agreement being reached.

This will completely offset the amountle of the controversy expected as the result of the Arbitration Board, which concluded its seasons at Wilminston Del.

Monday.

Judge Grey's decision is now before the joint locards. It, however, is sealed and neither of the disputants know its contents. In event that the two beards do not agree on a wage scale, Judge Grey's verdict will remain unopened.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-J. R. Lochart of Durange, Montes, to at the -E. I. Legend of Indianapolis has reuse of the Southern. -James H. Hedges of Springfold, Ma, to -W. T. Indian of Chicago arrived years the Planters -Lienglian Morton of Chicago in the New St. James. -Ben M. Anderson of Columbia, Ma., was at

- Larenzo Boykin of Beaumont, Ten, was at the Jefferson yesterday.

—G. W. Cooper of Oklahoma City to an
the Fourthern's guests. -W. T. Davidson of Sellen, Rea, ordi -J. C. Colgan of Louisville vat the New St. James yesterday. -Senator Frank H. Parris of Stockella In-Memphis are among the Southern's green

Mrs. P. D. Adams and Miss Lake Mrs. and Mrs. James B. Perr and Mrs. co.

Among the guests at the New St. Ju-presently was this party from St. Pents -Misses A. F. Demprey, A. MacCauley, V. M. Cauley, S. Dougherty, M. Dougherty and Leobard. REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, July 6-Am

At Chicago Hote REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Ill., July &-St. Louis po

registered at hotels here to-day are as

223-O. H. Little, E. E. Warne, L. R. Painer House-The Reverend W. S. Saupe B. S. Allison, C. O. Bryond, W. S.

************ TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

· From The Republic of July 8, 1998. · General meetings were held by · representatives of all mercantile · for and passed resolutions in his · honor

. Pallbearers were 'named from members of the Fire Department. They were Patrick Conway, Chris-· topher Hoell, Bernard McKernan, nold Bauer, John Shaughnessey, . John Hennessey and Austin Shay. of the . Flags were placed at half-mast en Courthouse and City Hall. The · funeral procession was arranged to · Include Captain Winter's Be · clerks of all city offices and of most · business houses, a delegation sent . down from Chicago and the New

· Orleans berehnit einb. · Father Hughes presided at the

on Walnut street. . held from St. Vincent's Church. . At an important meeting of the . Rt. Louis Association of Gen . Passenger and Ticket Agenta, those & o present were. W. Ruggies, James . Charlton, J. R. Wood, F. Chandler, R. V. Chase, H. C. Town . George H. Dentels, H. B. E.

. James A. Lyon. · discussed a plan to locate a new · race track on a tract of land mear · Page avenue.